ATHLETIC RECORDS OF 4904.

LONG STANDING FIGURES BROKEN IN MANY EVENTS.

Olympic Games and International 'Varsity Match Stimulate Competition -Shrubb's Great Havee Among Distance Marks-Girl Athletes Do Well.

The year of 1904 has been an exceptionally brilliant one in the domain of track and field sports, and when the athletic historian of the future sits down to write the chapter on the new records and first rate performances achieved, he will find it a banner season. No doubt the interest in physical culture was augmented by two important fixtures the Olympic games and the international 'varsity match between Yale-Harvard and Oxford-Cambridge-the latter being remarkable for the victory of the Americans over the Englishmen on their own ground. Though the Olympics at St. Louis lacked the pomp and panoply of the ancient festival, they served their purpose toa degree, and for the first time on American soil brought men together from Australia, South Africa, Greece, Austria, Germany, Canada, Cuba and Ireland. But, outside of these two notable features of the season, the new crop of records was prolific, and marks regarded as well nigh invincible were shattered and record figures which had withstood the assault of generations were lowered.

Sprinting has always been the most popular department of the modern programme, and though nothing new came to light at the standard distances, a few records will go on the books. At New Orleans, on May 13, George Megrouse had a shy at the 25 yards, and his time was returned as 3 1-5 seconds. Heretofore there was no 25-yard record, so this will figure in the future annals. The old mark for 35 yards remained unshaken, but for the 45 yards there was a new mark by Clyde Blair, the crack Western sprinter. On Feb. 13, at Chicago, he covered the distance in 5 1-5 seconds, which was not very remarkable going, and which will probably be accepted by the authorities.

The 40-yard record, jointly held by no fewer than seven sprinters, received a shock at Mechanics' Hall, Boston, on Feb. 14. A special invitation event was arranged, with Duffey asthe star, and he started in the first heat, but to the surprise of those present was beaten by a yard by F. S. Thompson of Amherst College and the time announced was 4 2-5 seconds. This was a world's record if the watches of the timers were running at their regular gait, but there was something wrong somewhere, for Duffey won the final, extended to best, in 4 4-5 seconds. The inference deducted from the affair by the critics was that the timers expected Duffey to win the first heat, and had a record ready for him, and in the final had his true time ready for Thompson, but Duffey upset the little pantomime by reaching the worsted in the lead. One week later the 50-yard record of

514 seconds, held by the late L. E. Myers, and made exactly twenty years ago, was attacked simultaneously at Washington and Chicago, and in both places new figures were claimed. At Washington it was the annual indoor meet of Georgetown University, and, of course, the occasion of Duffey's annual attack on the 50-yard record. Starting two feet behind scratch, Duffey won a heat of the handicap from Torrey of Yale, who had a foot handicap, in 5 2-5 seconds. In the final Torrey won in 5 3-5 seconds; Duffey stopring about half way. Duffey also won the invitation 59-yard event in 5 2-5 secends, beating Torrey an inch, with Dietz Georgetown and Sears of Cornell in third and fourth places, respectively, and close up. To cover the 50 yards twice in one night in record time ought to be sufficient for the record committee to accept it Torrey to be capable of 5 2-5 for the distance; and, moreover, Duffey was far from being in record breaking trim, as his subsequent

see indicated

At the New York A. C. meet in Madison Square Garden Duffey started in the 60-yard handicap and in his heat came within three yards of 6 3-5 seconds, which showed that he was of color and not at all able to do what was credited to him in Washington In both places Duffey had a board floor, but the one at Washington was a veritable spring arrangement and, it is said, actually elled Duffey across the space in record time. The Chicago onslaught on the Myers figures occurred at the Chicago-Wisconsin meet, and the honors of the night fell to Rice of Chicago University. He sped over the "fifty" in 5 2-5 seconds, the same figures attributed to Duffey, and everything seemed correct toward the acceptance of the record. Three timers agreed in the clocking and the course was measured and found to be three inches over fifty yards, and all this date, with the proper affidavite, were lodged with the authorities. Nevertheless, an idea prevailed that there was something wrong with Rice's record, and it is more than likely that, with Duffey's performance and Thompson's for the 40yard, it will never figure on the record books. Later on in the spring Duffey ran the 75 yards in 72-5 seconds in an exhibition at Baltimore. a feat which if done in competition would supplant the 7 3-5 seconds of Wefers in 1896 and Luther Cary in 1891.

The record of 93-5 seconds for the hundred" made by Duffey two years ago was not disturbed, but Duffey travelled to England and had his colors lowered by W. Morton of the South London Harriers in the championship. The Georgetown runner gave the Englishman a close race. being only six inches behind; but the time, 10 seconds, showed that Morton was no counterfeit. Twice afterward he beat Duffey, starting on even terms, and on the last occasion ran the 100 yards in 9 4-5 seconds, so that he is now joint holder of the Pritish record with Duffey, and Morton also ran the 120 yards in 11 4-5 seconds, and he now shares the honors of the English record with Bradley, Downer and Duffey.

Neither in America nor England were top notch figures for the quarter, half or mile in any danger, but some really good feats took place in St. Louis, especially during the Olympic meet. In the 400 metre Harry L. Hillman of the New York A. C., after a splendid race, won the event in 49 1-5 seconds, and had he not looked behind him in the straight he must inevitably have clocked in 49 seconds. The former Olympic record was 49 2-5 seconds by Maxey Long of the New York A. C. at Paris in 1900. Lightbody of Chicago won the 800 metre in 1 minute 56 seconds, and this, too, beat the Olympic record of 2 minutes 1 2-5 seconds made by the late A. E. Tysoe of the Salford Harriers, England, at Paris in 1900. Hillman secured additional honors in the 200 metre hurdle, which he won in 24 3-5 seconds, supplanting the former Olympic mark of 25 2-5 seconds by A. C. Kraenzlein at Paris in 1900. A new Olympic record feil to the credit of Lightbody in the 1,500 metre run, for he won in 4 minutes 5 2-5 seconds, or a fraction better than the previous mark.

April 10. The winner was F. J. Haarer and the time returned was 51 minutes 9 seconds, which, if correct, was the best piece of long distance work ever seen in America. The American record is 52 minutes 38 seconds, made by W. D. Day at the fall games of the old Staten Island A. C. Oct. 26, 1889. It is not likely that Haarer's time will take the place of Day's, although it was said the course was surveyed by a civil engineer.

Even if all the conditions were correct

the performance may only be classed

the performance may only be classed as a road record.

Mention, however, of distance running conjures up the name of Alfred Shrubb of the South London Harriers. His running this season has been phenomenal. He has beaten records, many only to be further improved upon by himself and there is not an athletic enthusiast but admits he is the greatest long distance runner—amateur or professional—the world has ever seen.

As practically a novice, and a member of professional—the world has ever seen. As practically a novice, and a member of the Horsham Blue Star Harriers Shrubb entered and ran third in the four mile English championship of 1999. Since that time he has never known defeat over distances from one mile to ten. He has won the National and Southern Counties cross-country championship four times; four and ten mile Amateur Athletic Association championship, four times; international cross-country championship and one mile A. A. A. championship once, while the Sussex championship has been practically a walkover for him.

sex championship has been practically a walkover for him.

With almost every available championship to his credit, Shrubb, however, reached the chimax of his career at Ibrox Park, Glasgow, in the early part of July, when, in the two and four mile handicaps, he beat no fewer than ten world's amateur and two professional records. Taking the two miles first, Shrubb ran the first mile in 4 minutes 27 seconds, and at 1½ miles he touched the world's amateur record by doing 5 minutes 37 seconds, the previous best being 5 minutes 38 4-5 seconds, by T.P. Conneff at Bergen Point, Sept. 2, 1895. He just missed utes 38 4-5 seconds, by T. P. Conneff at Bergen Point, Sept. 2, 1895. He just missed the 1½ miles, also held by Conneff, but got inside the record a quarter further on, running 1½ miles in 8 minutes 2 seconds, against 8 minutes 8 1-5 seconds. The two miles was compassed in the wonderful time of 9 minutes 9 3-5 seconds, which superseded in the seconds of 9 minutes 9 3-5 seconds. his own world's amateur record of 9 min-utes 17 seconds, made on the grass track at Kennington Oval, London, Sept 12, 1903. This also beats the world's professional record of 9 minutes 11½ seconds, which has stood to the credit of Bill Lang

since 1853.

The day following the two mile race Shrubb tackled the four miles, and it is a difficult matter to determine which is Shrubb tackled the four miles, and it is a difficult matter to determine which is the more meritorious. He had no pacing, the nearest runner being on the 200 yard mark, and yet he made quite a string of records in the four mile journey. He reached the two mile post in 9 minutes 27 2-5 seconds, which was a fifth of a second better than Bacon's Scotch record, which stood for eight years. Shrubb then got inside the world's previous best, and, with the exception of the three miles, remained inside to the end. The two and a half mile record was held jointly by W. G. George and Sid Thomas, and the records at 2½, 3½ and 3½ miles belonged to W. G. George, and Shrubb held the records at 3½ and 4 miles. His time for the full distance was 19 minutes 23 2-5 seconds, as against 19 minutes 31 3-5 seconds by Shrubb himself and the professional record of 19 minutes 25 2-5 seconds by Peter Cannon of Stirling, at the Glasgow Exhibition, Nov. 8, 1888. It is certainly a coincidence that both the world's amateur and professional record for four miles should have been accomplished at the capital of Scotland. Shrubb's intermediate times up to two wiles ware quarter mile, 60 seconds; half Shrubb's intermediate times up to two miles were—quarter mile, 60 seconds; half mile, 2 minutes 8 1-5 seconds; three quarters of a mile, 3 minutes 19 2-5 seconds; one mile. minutes 32 2-5 seconds; mile and a quarter, minutes 45 2-5 seconds; mile and a half, minutes 59 2-5 seconds; mile and three quarters, 8 minutes 13 1-5 seconds; two miles, 9 minutes 27 2-5 seconds, and from that on got among the records as follows:

Shrubb's. Professional 15 43° 15 4 1946 16 43° 15 17 3-5 14 1946 17 18 25 2-5 15 19 31 3-5 19 31 Mtn. Sec. 10 42 1-5° 11 56° 13 11 1-5° 14 27 1-5 15 43°

Shrubb displaced the Scottish all-comers three mile record of 14 minutes 27 3-5 seconds, by F. E. Bacon, made at the Edinburgh Northern Harriers meeting, Powderhall grounds, Edinburgh, July 21, 1894. Much earlier in the season, on May 12, at Stamford Bridge, London, the South Londoner treated the spectators to a superboit of pedestrianism in the five mile special race. He won in the assounding time of 24 minutes 33.2-5 seconds, wiping all records, both amateur and professional, off the slate. The old amateur mark was 24 minutes 53.3-5 seconds, by Sid Thomas, in September, 1893, and the professional mark was

tember, 1893, and the professional mark was 24 minutes 40 seconds, by Jack White, as far back as 1864.

There were some new figures in relay running. At the Spanish war veterans games in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory in this city a five man team from the University of Pennsylvania made a new record for the mile. They were W. D. Dear, J. C. Hyman, H. C. Hammer, D. C. Carbonell and J. B. Taylor, and their time was 3 minutes 20 1-5 seconds. A team of four men belonging to Harvard University made a new record for three-quarters of a mile at Mechanics Hall, Boston, on Feb. 13. The time was 3 minutes 8 2-5 seconds and mile at Mechanics' Hall, Boston, on Feb. 13. The time was 3 minutes \$2-5 seconds and the runners were M. Williams, E. J. Dives, A. Grilk and B. L. Young, On the same date and the same track, the Yale team, composed of G. J. Clapp, D. M. Moffat, S. R. Burnap and E. B. Parsons, set up new figures for the two miles by travelling the total distance in 8 minutes 34-5 seconds.

The New York A. C. games was the scene total distance in 8 minutes 34-5 seconds. The New York A. C. games was the scene of still another relay record, and this time the distance was four miles. The Cornell team, Smith, Munson, Foster and Schutt, won, and the time was 18 minutes 20 1-5

Not much was accomplished among the hurdlers, but a smack of sensation was given to this branch of athletics by the hurdling of T. Shideler of San Francisco at St. Louis on June 1. The starting bit of running occurred in the 120-yard 3 feet 6 inches hurdles and Shideler was seconds, which if allowed would completely smother every other known record. One of the timers even made the time 14 4-5 seconds, but the third timer returned 18 smother every other known record. One of the timers even made the time 14 4-5 seconds, but the third timer returned 18 seconds, so that there was nothing for the referee to do but accept the timing of the middle man and there was such a marked divergence in the three that the record will never get official recognition. At odd distances there were a few records. On Feb. 20 at Chicago M. S. Catlin ran 50 yards over 4 hurdles 3 feet 6 inches high in 7 seconds; and on Feb. 27 on the same floor Walter Steffens ran 50 yards over 4 hurdles 2 feet 6 inches high in 6 4-5 seconds. On March 5 F. W. Schule of the Milwaukee A. C. attacked the record for 75 yards over 6 hurdles 8 feet 6 inches high, and he succeeded in getting over the sticks in 8 4-5 seconds and in all probability the new mark will be accepted. But a genuine performance over the timbers was that of Harry L. Hillman of the New York A. C. at Travers Island on Oct. 1. He ran the 440 yards over 10 hurdles 2 feet 6 inches high in 54 8-5 seconds and knocked out the old figures of 56 1-5 seconds, by H. Avnold on Sept. 7, 1901. Still a better performance was that of Hillman at St. Louis when he ran the 400 meter hurdle in 53 seconds, but lost the record on account of knocking

he ran the 400 meter hurdle in 53 seconds, but lost the record on account of knocking down one of the hurdles.

Walking has long been ommitted from the American programme, but is still included in England's category, where long distance contests are now all the rage. One of the best of these was a fifty-mile contest at the Crystal Palace, London, on Oct. 1, when F. B. Thompson completed the journey in 7 hours 57 minutes 38 seconds, breaking all the former records.

ne ran the 400 meter hurdle in 53 seconds

records.

In the field competitions the greatest change was effected, no less than five of the standard events having the records altered—the broad and high jump being the only ones to escape. The heavyweight department this year attracted a great deal of attention, and the first to create an interest in it was John Flanagan. He For the mile and upward the work of the athletes was mediocre, with the exception of a ten mile road race given by the St. Alphonsus A. C. at Roxbury, Mass., on

if Flanagan was in real record breaking fettle, but he showed his true colors on July 31, at Celtic Park, when he sent the 16-pound hammer 173 feet. At the Pastime A. C. games, on Sept. 18, Flanagan tried to improve upon this, but his best throw only taped 172 feet 9% inches. On the same day Flanagan sent the 56-pound weight 39 feet 10 inches, but there was a down grade, the weight was a pound light, and there was an extra link in the handle. This made the record void. However, the burly Irishman set the seal on the "56" record by sending it 38 feet 7% inches at Pelham Bay Park on Sept. 10. Throwing the weight with unlimited run and follow is not much practised in this country. THE PLAY THAT SAVED THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

in weight with unlimited run and follow is not much practised in this country, but Flanagan made a new record at Celtic Park in August with a throw of 40 feet 2 inches. In Ireland only one hand is used, and the record there is 38 feet 11 inches.

is his really genuine performance and which is likely to be accepted as the American

is a record for women. At Boston, May

in a high jump contest, both clearing feet 4 inches, which is a record for women.

The standing jump competition has not

been seen on a championship programme since the Paris Olympics of 1900, and Ray C. hwry, who won all the events of this class on that occasion, showed that he had no

on that occasion, showed that he had not lost any of the spring which brought him so much fame. Besides winning the standing high jump and three standing jumps at St. Louis, he made a new world's record in the standing broad jump by clearing 11 feet 4 5-8 inches. The old record was 11 feet 3 inches, held by 1 wry himself.

Following are the best records, both amateur and professional:

AMATEUR.

AMATEUR.

50 yards, 51/4 seconds, L. E. Myers.

100 yards, 9 3-5 seconds, A. F. Duffey.

220 yards, 21 1-5 seconds, B. J. Wefers.

440 yards, 14 1-5 seconds, M. W. Long.

850 yards, 1 minute 52 2-5 seconds, C. J. Kilpatrick,

one mile. 4 minutes 18 3-5 seconds, A. Shrubb.

Three miles, 14 minutes 17 3-5 seconds, A. Shrubb.

Flor miles, 19 minutes 23 2-5 seconds, A. Shrubb.

Flow miles, 24 minutes 32 2-5 seconds, A. Shrubb.

Ten miles, 51 minutes 20 seconds, W. G. George.

Running high jump, 6 feet 6% inches, M. F. weeney.

Ewry.
Three standing jumps, 88 feet, J. Chandler
Running hop, step and jump, 48 feet 7 is

PROFESSIONAL.

50 yards, 514 seconds, H. M. Johnson. 100 yards, 9 4-5 seconds, H. Bethune and

100 yards, 9 4-5 seconds, H. Bethune and H. Hutchens.
220 yards, 14-5 seconds, H. Hutchens.
440 yards, 48½ seconds, P. Buttery.
880 yards, 1 minute 58½ seconds, F. Hewitt.
One mile, 4 minutes 12½ seconds, W. Lang.
Three miles, 9 minutes 12½ seconds, W. Lang.
Three miles, 14 minutes 19½ seconds, P. Cannon.
Four miles, 16 minutes 252-5 seconds, P. Cannon.
Five miles, 16 minutes 25 -5 seconds, P. Cannon.
Ten miles, 51 minutes 51 -5 seconds, H. Watkins.
Running high jump, 6 feet 5 inches, M. Conroy.
Running broad jump, 28 feet 1 inch, L. A. Carpenter.

penter.
Pole vault, 10 feet 11 inches, J. Johnson.
Throwing 56 pound weight, 29 feet 1 inch, G.

Throwing 16 pound hammer, 165 feet, T. D. Car

Throwing 58 pound weight for height, 14 feet, J. Maxwell.

Marwell.

Throwing the discus, 126 feet 8 inches, H. Gill.
Putting 16 pound shot, 46 feet 8 inches, H. Gill.
Putting 16 pound shot, 46 feet 8 inches, D. Ross.
220 yard hurdle, 344; seconds, J. Lafon.
Standing high jump, 5 feet 8½ inches (with
Weights), T. P. Rearney.
Standing broad jump, 12 feet 13¢ inches, J. Darby.
Three standing jumps, 41 feet 7 inches, (with
weights), J. Darby.
Running hop, step and jump, 48 feet 8 inches,
T. Burrows.

An Insult to the Cook.

From the Philadelphia Record.

"We had just engaged a new cook," said

the young matron. "I was going out, and as lots of little things were lying about in

my room, I locked the door. Imagine my surprise when I returned to be greeted in

the hall by a veritable fury impersonate

by this same newly arrived cook. She hurled all manner of violent language at me, and,

surprised as I was, and incoherent as she
was. I managed to make out that she had
been accused of being a thief.
"Why she felt so bad about it was the puzzle.

'Why do you lock your door?' she howled. Of course, that explained it all, and so, very gently, I asked how she had known it was

gently, I asked now she had known it was locked. She was only silent a moment in order to think up an answer. 'I wanted a needle and so I went up—' she was saying, when I interrupted with: 'But that was quite wrong.' I was just about to send in an alarm when my husband came home. He did the rest. We dined out."

19. Anna Breen and Margaret Joyce

record.

A Game of Stud Poker With Mortgaged Farm Depending on the Result.

"Got any money, Jim?" "Not a dollar. Cleaned out last night." "Can you raise any?" "Don't see how I can before the first of

the month, and that's ten days off. But what's the difference? It's easy enough to live on tick for ten days. I did begrudge the losing hust night, though. It was a pretty flerce game-table stakes stud, and Sawyer sat in. You know Sawyer?"

inches.

The discus record met with a respectable lift and was moved upward from 127 feet 8½ inches, which had stood since 1902, to 132 feet by Martin J. Sheridan, This throw was made in the handleap event at St. Louis, and there can be no question as to its authenticity. Some time later, at the Canadian championships, Sheridan sent the Grecian missile 133 feet 6½ inches, but a question was raised at the time that he fouled the circle. The Canadian officials, however, allowed the throw to stand. "Yes. "Well, have you ever seen him get one of those streaks of luck he has now and again and watched how he backed 'em?" "No. I never saw him play poker. You

know I haven't played for a year." "Is it as long as that? I knew you hadn't played lately, and I never understood why. 'Tisn't any moral scruple, is it?" Attention was directed to shot putting by the work of Rose and Coe. The former hails from San Francisco and was coaxed to the University of Michigan by "Hurry Up" Yost to figure on the football team and to have a hack at the shot and hammer when the time came. As a wielder of the "No: but I can't afford it."

"I had a notion that might be it, but Jack, old boy, I can't quite understand that. You get more salary than I do, and you spend less. However, that's your business. I want to tell you about Sawyer's luck." "Hang Sawyer's luck. I want you to tell

and to have a hack at the shot and hammer when the time came. As a wielder of the hammer Rose was a failure and when it came to whirling the "50" he discovered that he was only an ordinary mortal, for instead of throwing the big weight it threw him, and he went to the ground with such force at St. Louis that he suffered an abrasion of the knee. He was somewhat better with the discus, and was really in the front rank with the 16 pound sphere. As early as March 15, at Chicago, he knocked out Gray's American record of 47 feet by propelling the sphere 47 feet 6 inches. In the relay meet of the University of Pennsylvania, April 26, Hose came East and won with a put of 48 feet, and in an exhibition try sucme how I'm going to raise \$300 this week." "Three hundred! Well, dear boy, three hundred isn't much for some people to raise, but you might as well ask me for three million. What's the trouble?"

"Trouble enough. Things have been going badly up on the farm for the past two or three years. I fancied you saw as much when we went there last summer." "Never gave it a thought, Jack. I was

so happy that vacation I thought everyput of 48 feet, and in an exhibition try succeeded in doing 48 feet 2 inches. About a month afterward Rose put 48 feet 7 inches, and in the Olympic championship at St. Louis won with 48 feet 7 inches, which body else was happy, too." "Well, we weren't any of us happy, unless Elsie was. She doesn't know anything

about the trouble yet." "Good," said Jim, "I'm glad of that." "She'll have to know of it soon, though

Is likely to be accepted as the American record.

Rose's style is peculiar and may be briefly termed a cross between a put and a throw. He starts with the shot lying close to his neck, but as it gets away from him his elbow swings and the power of the forearm is brought into play with a filp and the effort has all the advantages of a straight put and a throw. A record of 48 feet 7 inches has been claimed by W. W. Coe of Yale. It was accomplished at Somerville, Mass., on July 4, and was doubtless correct as shown by the testimony of the measurers and other officials. But, good as those records were, both were beaten by Denis Horgan of Ireland early in October. The Irishman put the sphere 48 feet 10 inches for the mortgage'll be foreclosed next week if I can't raise the interest money." And Jack, a serious looking young fellow of twenty-five or so, went on with a long story of how he had done all he could to help the old folks, and how misfortunes had come, till now the home was to be sold, if this call was not met, and how his father had expected to meet it, but at the last moment was disappointed.

Jim took in none of the details. His one thought was of Elsie, Jack's sister, and of how she was going to lose her home, unless-

records were, both were beaten by Denis Horgan of Ireland early in October. The Irishman put the sphere 48 feet 10 inches at Mallow in the County Cork in an open competition, and the record has already been accepted by the Irish and English authorities. Horgan held the world's record formerly with 48 feet 2 inches intil it was beaten this year by Rose.

T. L. Shevlin, the Yale hammer thrower, on May 31, 1902, it is said, flung the 12 pound hammer 187 feet. If this passes muster with the record committee it will take the place of John R. DeWitt's throw of 184 feet 1 inch, made at Pottstowe, Pa, May 27, 1900. Early in the spring the pole vault record got a shake at the hands of Norman Dole of Leland Stanford University. On April 23, at Oakland, Cal., he vaulted 12 feet 1 32-100 inches, which seems to be all right as a record. Ward McLanalan of Yale crossed the bar at a height of 12 "That what you've been doing with your money?" he asked, after a time. "Yes."

"Why didn't you tell me before?" "I wouldn't have told you now, but I am desperate. I've tried everything knew, and I thought you might suggest something.

"I can't, Jack. Not this minute, I can't but then I haven't thought yet. How much time is there?"

"And how much do you need?" "I'm shy three hundred. I have a part

"Two days."

"Well, good night. See you to-morrow. And the two friends parted.

12 feet 1 32-100 inches, which seems to be all right as a record. Ward McLanalian of Yale crossed the bar at a height of 12 feet on the Yale field early in May, but it was an exhibition try. At Paris, on June 26, a vaulter named Gorder cleared 12 feet 2 inches, but it is presumed he used the foreign style of climbing the pole, which is not allowed in this country. On the way to his rooms Jim thought hard. It was the first time in his life noreign style of climbing the pole, which is not allowed in this country.

A first rate piece of weight lifting was that of Perikles Lakousis, the Greek, at St. Louis, Aug. 31, when he lifted a bar bell weighing 246 pounds, shattering all previous that he had been up against a serious proposition, and this bewildered him. Three hundred dollars did not seem such a tromendous sum, but the necessity for it was staggering. records.

Among the girl athletes there were some clever feats. At Madison Square Garden, the first week in January, Kathryn Ryan, a Harlem schoolgirl, ran 50 yards in 6 2-5 seconds, but this was beaten on May 7 by Fanny James, a Vassar girl, who did 6 1-5 seconds. Miss James also made a new record of 13 seconds for the 100 yards. Alice H. Belding, another Vassar girl, threw a baseball 195 feet 3 inches, which is a record for women. At Boston. May

His thoughts went back to those long afternoons in the grass on the hillside and those moonlit evenings on the piazza, when he had learned to love Jack's sister so dearly, but had choked back the words of love that tried so hard to come out, feeling that she was too young to woo as yet, Jack had suspected nothing, he was certain, and he had intended to wait a year or two Waiting, he had not realized any neces-

sity for providing for the future. It was lesson he had never learned, and the time ahead seemed long. But now-it was distinctly up to him to do something. He knew Jack well enough to know that he would never have spoken as he did if he were not at the end of his rope.

But what was there to do? Carefully did if he were not at the end of his rope.

But what was there to do? Carefully
he thought over every possible expedient,
until finally he settled on one. It would
be easy for him to borrow fifty from the
cashier against his next month's salary, and he might borrow as much more in small sums here and there, but that would do no good, and he had never borrowed a dollar in his life. Aside from that, there

seemed only one course open, and by the time he reached his room he had quite determined.

Opening his desk, he took from an inside drawer the portrait of a beautiful woman. It was an exquisite miniature painting on ivory, and was set in a jewelled case. Holding it in his hand, he looked at it long and etly. At last he said, half ald earnestly. At last he said, half aloud:
"I know it's wrong, mother, and you know that nothing but this would make me think of such a thing. But, mother, it is for her, and I must."

Running high Jump, 24 feet 11½ inches, P. O'Connor.

Pole vault. 12 feet 1 \$2-100 inches, N. Dole.
Throwing 56 pound weight, 38 feet 7½ inches,
Throwing 16 pound hammer, 173 feet, J. Flanagan.
Throwing 56 pound weight for height, 15 feet 54 inches, J. S. Mitchel.
Throwing 16 decays, 132 feet, Martin J. Sheridan. is for her, and I must."

Taking the picture carefully out of the case he wrapped the latter in tissue paper and put it in his pocket. Next day he went to a jeweller and sold it for \$50, with the Throwing 56 pound weight for height, 15 fee inches. J. S. Mitchel. Throwing the discuss 132 feet, Martin J. Sheridan Putting 16 pound shot, 48 feet 10 inches, D. Horprivilege of buying it back at an advance.
That night he sat down at a round table, baize covered and green, with room for six armchairs around it. In the other five gan. 120 yard hurdle, 151-5 seconds, A. C. Kraenzlein. 220 yard hurdle, 228-5 seconds, A. C. Kraenzlein. Standing high jump, 5 feet 55 inches, Ray C. Fwr. Standing broad jump, 11 feet 4% inches, R. C.

armchairs around it. In the other five chairs were Dusenberry and Quinn and Sawyer—he of the damnable luck the night before—and Taft and Preston. There were two decks of cards on the table and six symmetrical piles of little celluloid discs the size of a silver dollar.

The game was stud poker, table stakes. Jim had played it often enough to know what a fierce game it was, and he had played with these men often enough to know that he had no mercy or consideration to expect from any one of them in the play.

the play.

He had not played so heavily before as he

He had not played so heavily before as he intended to play this time, his usual stake being ten or twenty dollars, and fifty or a hundred at the most being the limit of his winnings or losings. When they bought chips this evening, however, he said quietly:

"Give me fifty," and he threw his money over to Taft, who was banker.

The others were a little surprised, but Output said:

Quinn said:

"I want as much as any one else has," and he passed over a fifty, so they each took the same amount.

Quinn dealt and Dusenberry made it a dollar to draw cards before the first hand was served. Evidently the play was likely to be hard enough to suit Jim, and he looked at his buried card with a quiver of exultant excitement.

at ins buried card with a guiver of excitament.

Finding a seven spot, he threw it in the disoard when his turn came. Preston and Sawyer had both come in, and Dusenberry made good, so there was play on the round. The betting went up to ten dollars before the last cards were served, and Preston had a pair of jacks in sight, against Sawyer's possible straight. Dusenberry's best card showing was an ace.

Preston passed to the possible straight and Sawyer bet twenty dollars. Dusenberry looked carefully at both the other exposed hands, and after some study folded his cards.

Two big chances against him made his two aces look small. Preston called, however, and showed three jacks, against a pair of kings that Sawyer had. His straight

as four only. On the next deal, Taft followed the example set and made it a dollar to play, so thereafter that play was adopted and the game had taken on its extreme phase. Jim found a queen this time and put in his dollar. Quinn and Preston both stayed

and Taft made good, so the pot was four dollars blind.

four dollars blind.

On the next round Jim caught a queen.
Quinn a ten spot, Taft a six and Preson
an eight. Jim bet \$\frac{2}{2}\$ and Quinn stayed,
but the others dropped.

The next round brought Jim a four spot
and Quinn another ten. He bet \$10 and
Jim stayed. The possibility of another ten
being Quinn's buried card was enough to
keep him from raising.

Next he caught another four spot and
Quinn a jack. It was still Quinn's bet
and he put up another ten.

Next he caught another four spot and Quinn a jack. It was still Quinn's bet and he put up another ten.

This looked a little weak, though it might have been a coaxer with three tens. Jim decided, however, to raise with two pairs, and to put up \$20.

Quinn made good and they drew their final cards. Jim caught another four and shoved his pile to the middle of the table. Quinn took in an ace and surrendered.

"Your three fours beat me in right," he confessed, and Jim raked the pot. That gave him a winning of \$37—and filled him with hope.

On Taft's deal Sawyer stayed, Jim stayed with a burled ten, Quinn stayed, Dusenberry dropped, Taft stayed and Preston made good, so there was \$5 in the pot. The next round gave Preston a kir g. Sawyer a six spot, Jim a queen, Quinn a nine and Taft a jack. Preston threw in a blue, representing \$5, and the others down to Taft, all came in.

Then Taft raised it two blues. It was a sign that he probably had a pair of jacks, but Preston and Jim both stayed. The others dropped. After Jim had put in his ten, he repented of his folly, and determined to stay out unless he bettered on the next round.

When that was dealt Preston caught

round.

When that was dealt Preston caught a four spot, Jim a jack and Taft a queen.

"Give you my queen for your jack," said Taft, jokingly, and it seemed more certain than before that he had a jack buried.

Preston buried.

Preston, accordingly, passed the bet.
Then Jim passed, and they looked for Taft
to bet. He picked up four blues and started
to put them in the pot, but suddenly drew

back, and said:

"I pass the bet."
The next round gave Preston an ace,
Jim a nine, and Taft an eight. Thereupon
Preston bet ten dollars, Jim stayed on his
four straight and Taft trailed.

four straight and Taft trailed.

The last round gave Preston an ace, Jim a king and Taft a ten spot.

"Two possible straights, and Preston's bet," announced the dealer, looking carefully over the exposed cards.

"Pass the bet to two possible straights," said Preston, and Jim shoved in his pile again.

again.
The others dropped, and he had taken his second pot in three deals. It gave him \$45 more, and his heart began to thump.

"A few more good ones like these," he said to himself, "and that old homestead is set."

said to himself, "and that old nomestead is safe."

On the next deal, however, he lost forty-odd dollars to Dusenterry, calling on two pairs against that plaver's three sevens, and a few minutes afterward lost sixty more to the same player, who filled a flush against his three kings. He was now loser, having only \$30 left, and, pulling himself together with an effort, determined to play carefully.

play carefully.

The man who makes that resolve in stud The man who makes that resolve in stud poker is more or less handicapped by his own prudence, and the next two hands took fifteen more out of his pile.

Then luck turned again and he won two or three times, and as money multiplies fast in stud poker he had again a little more than a hundred in front of him.

Then came the hand of the evening. It was Sawyer's deal, and Jim, as usual, made it a dollar to play. All came in, which was not usual, as they were all too cautious to play on small cards. Jim had a king buried, but of course knew nothing about what was against him.

but of course knew nothing about what was against him.

On the next round Jim caught an ace, Quinn a ten, Dusenberry a king, Taft a seven, Preston a nine and Sawyer a five spot. Jim bet \$5, and again they all stayed. Then Jim got another king, Quinn another ten, Dusenberry a jack, Taft an ace, Preston a queen and Sawyer another five. It made three pairs showing, of which Quinn's was the highest.

Accordingly, he bet \$25. Dusenberry stayed. Taft stayed. Preston raised it twenty-five. Sawyer dropped. Jim shoved in his pile, making it \$54 more. Quinn dropped. Dusenberry dropped.

Taft saw Jim's bet and looked to see if Preston had more than enough to call. Seeing he hadn't, he did not raise. Then Preston came in with his pile, which was only \$42.

was evident that Taft had aces and

that Preston had queens, so Jim's two kings looked rather hopeless. His money was all in, however, and he had the same chance to better that the others had, so e set his jaws and waited.

As it happened he did better, catching case ace on the

the case ace on the last round, and the others did not, so he took in that pot.
Counting up his chips, he found he had \$388. Hastily shoving them over to the banker, he asked for money and got it.
"Cold feet, eh!" said Sawyer, sneeringly. His luck had been vastly different from the night before.
"I think they're frozen," said Jim, laughingly, and he bade them all good night.
Twenty minutes later there was a thundering knock at Jack's door, and when, haggard with anxiety and tired with pacing his room, he opened the door, Jim embraced him schoolboy fashion, as he had never done before.

"The old home is safe, Jack," he declared, gleefully, as he placed a roll of bills in his

gleefully, as he placed a roll of bills in his friend's hand. "All I want is for you to take me down there again, next vacation. And say, Jack. I've joined you in one thing. I've sworn off on poker."

per horse power each hour.

Cream Separators.

The Grand Prize for Centrifugal Cream Separators has been awarded to The De Laval Separator Company, as was to have been expected, showing that there has been no material change in the relative position of the separator manufacturers since the making of similar awards at Buffalo, Paris, Chicago and other previous World's Expesitions. The De Laval exhibit at St. Louis is a handsome one, in keeping with the prestige of these well-known creaming machines, which have done so much for modern dairying and its products.

Made to Be Eaten. ERRORS OF ENGLISH COURTS. Cases of Mistaken Identity That Have Resulted in Great Hardships. From the London Answers.

Every year sees a number of innocent men wrongly convicted, and while in some cases proofs of these judicial errors come to hand after the victims have served but a few months imprisonment, in many instances the mistakes are not found out until after those convicted have served their full

The public rarely hears of these mistakes of justice, and yet in 1897 thirty-one men and women were released and granted a free pardon after having been wrongly imprisoned for over four months. In none of these cases was the victim granted any compensation, nor does the law entitle them to redress in any shape or form, while not so much as a written or unwritten apology is their lot.

In cases of mistaken identity, similar to

that of Adolph Beck, there are very few prec-edents of compensatory bounty having been granted, while those on record do not show dispensation of very large sums. ever, some sixty years ago a most flagrant instance of miscarriage of justice occurred A well known solicitor named Barber was after a long trial, convicted of forgery was sentenced to transportation for life. A considerable time elapsed before proofs turned up which infallibly proved that justice had erred. In this case it was felt that there were moral and intellectual claims for pensation for suffering which had been borne so long, so terribly and so undeservedly on

the shoulders of an innocent man. A long debate was held to determine the exact sum of money which could, in some measure at least, make up for the personal agony which the victim had undergone, and eventually the House of Commons ordered the wronged man a bounty of £5,000. Some three years ago a man from New

Zealand was brought to Colchester, charged with having committed murder. Eventually, however, the case against him was dismissed, and taking into account the fearful strain which the innocent man must have suffered, the Treasury granted him £600. The largest sum which has ever been granted in almost exactly similar conditions to those under which Adolph Beck wrongfully suffered imprisonment occurred exactly twenty-eight years ago, when a man armond the brown was convicted. named Habron was convicted of murder at Manchester. Fortunately, proofs of his innocence turned up, but not until some time later. Never had justice committed a greater mistake, and although it was felt that it would be impossible adequately to com-pensate the victim of this extraordinary

granted a sum of £1,000. There are numerous cases of mistaken identity in which the wrongfully convicted

identity, he was only

ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR. ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR. THINGS OF INTEREST

The Victor Safe Receives Grand Prize.
The Victor Safe & Lock Co., of Cincinnati, received to-day highest award. The Grand Prize at the World's Fair, upon their exhibit of solid manganese steel bank safes and general line of fire and burglar proof safes and vaults. Their magnificent display took first prize over all competitors for modern improvements, construction, workmanship and finish.

A Gold Medal was to-day awarded to Laird & Lee, the prominent Chicago publishers, on their edition of Webster's new Standard Dictionary, which forms a prominent part of this firm's exhibit in the Liberal Arts Building.

"Power" Steel Cables Took Grand Prize.

Highest Award on Gas Engines.
The Weber Gas and Gasoline Engine Co., of Kansas City, has been given the highest award at the World's Fair. This concern has been in business over 20 years making gas engines and gas producers, which producers consume less than one pound of coal per horse power each hour.

and its products.

Made to Be Eaten.

"Sugar Loaf" canned good things were awarded a gold medal at the Exposition. These famous canned fruits and vegetables are packed by the Sears & Nichols Co. at Chillicothe, O., and Pentwater, Mich., and this honor comes as a fitting reward for a lifelong effort to produce table delicacies "Made to Be Eaten."

The St. Louis Car Company have been awarded the Grand Prize for their exhibit of street cars, trucks, car seats, headlights, brass car trimmings, malleable and gray from castings, car specialties and supplies.

The display of this Company consists of fifteen different type cars, six styles of trucks, and numerous car fixtures and specialties.

man has not received one penny of com-

pensation. In 1895 a man named Stewart was charged with being an escaped convict. He firmly protested that his name was Stick-ler, but the evidence was so strong against

him that he was sent back to prison. Two

years elapsed before the police arrested a man who was exactly like Stewart, and then it was discovered that this man was the

erstwhile missing jailbird.
Stickler, of course, was immediately released, but could claim no redress, and his

only consolation was that he had not been

The exact value of circumstantial evi-

dence is a much discussed question. Wil-liam Shaw, some years ago, was hanged on circumstantial evidence for the murder

of his daughter. About a year after his execution the tenant who rented Shaw's

house discovered a letter written by the supposed murdered girl, in which she stated

supposed murdered girl, in which she stated that as the man she loved had jilted her, she had made up her mind to commit suicide. The authorities were, of course, unable to explate this terrible mistake; but the dead man's body was handed over to his relatives for reinterment, while flags were waved over the grave, and prominent officials attended the funeral in token that Shaw's innocence was recognized.

Taught 32 Years, Still a Teacher at 70.

From the Abilene Reflector.

William Campbell of Dickinson county

compelled to serve the full sentence.

The Standard Gets Grand Prize.

WORLD'S FAIR
THE PRIZE WINNING The Only Plantation Awarded a Medal

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St. Louis, Oct. 22.

The Regina Company was to-day awarded a Gold Medal by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company for the superior excellence of their famous Regina Music Boxes. The Regina Company has one of the most attractive and interesting exhibits in the Palace of Liberal Arts, which is not surprising, for this is thoroughly in keeping with the progressive policy of this well known concern. The name "Regina" is universally familiar as synonymous with perfection in music box construction, and the wonderful achievements of this company are fully exemplified in the instruments which it exhibits. The pre-eminence of Reginas is due doubtless to their exquisite tone. Other music box makers, not even those of Switzerland, though probably many have tried, do not appear to have succeeded in reproducing it. The soft, sweet, yet rich and mellow notee of the Regina are peculiarly exquisite and tempting. You feel their charm and a visit to the Regina exhibit is apt to be followed by a resolve to hear again at the first opportunity the matchless music of these beautiful instruments. The Onizaba Rubber Plantation Co. of Chicago, operating in the State of Chiapas, Mexico, have been awarded a Gold Medal for their exhibit of Crude Rubber, Cacao, etc., from the plantation. This Company is cetablished on a dividend paying basis, is growing corn, sugar cane, rubber, chocolate, vanilla, nutmegs, etc., and is reported to be one of the most complete and successful plantations in Mexico. Grand Prize Road Rollers. The importance of good streets and boulevards in municipal improvements has resulted in the production by the Kelly-Springfield Road Roller Company of Springfield, Ohio, of the highest type of road rollers. The Gold Medal was yesterday awarded to this company by the Louisians Purchase Exposition Company as makers of the best road rollers in the world.

Hook-Hastings Co., of Kendal Green, Mass., were given first award for highest excellence n church organ construction.

There is apparently no limit to the beautiful and graceful furniture which may be made from ratten, judging by the display of The Frankfort Chair Co., Frankfort, Ky., in the Varied Industries Building.

Awards for Congress and Bicycle Cards. Awards for Congress and Bicycle Cards.

The historical and up-to-date playing card display of The U.S. Playing Card Co., Varied Industries Building, has been the center of much interest. Thousands of styles of cards are shown, among them Congress and Bicycle Cards, which received highest award at Chicago, Buffalo and Paris Expositions. To this list of awards is now added two Grand Prizes just given them by the St. Louis judges.

Iron and Wire Fences and Steel Fence Posts Get Gold Medal. The exhibit of the International Steel Post Co. 719 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo., received Gold Medai for best Iron and Wire Fences and Steel Posts at World's Fair.

Gold Medal to Adding Typewriter. Gold Medal to Adding Typewriter.

The Arithmograph, a noveity shown by
the Fay-Sholes Company, Chicago, in combination with their well-known typewriter,
received a well-deserved gold medal. This
unique combination, the pioneer in a great
field, writes, tabulates and adds with the
single operation of typewriting. It is either
typewriter or adding machine, or both at
once, as desired.

Grand Prize for Chemicals A unique exhibit in the Palace of Liber;
Arts is that of Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical
Co., of New York, pioneer manufacturers of
acetone, chloroform, ceramic colors, also
cyanide of potassium of 88-98 per cent. purity.
They have just been awarded the Grand
Prize on this display, which exhibits for the
first time a cyanide of sodium equal to 128-130
per cent. cyanide of potassium.

Yellow Pine Lumber, as exhibited by the Southern Lumber Manufacturers' Association, has been awarded the grand prize in the Forestry, Fish and Game building. This exhibit was to demonstrate that the upper grades of yellow pine can be used as a fine interior finish for halls, libraries, parlors and dining rooms in high-class houses, giving a result of beauty that from an artistic point of view cannot be excelled by other woods.

STAR SAFETY RAZORS

Ill. Factories at St. Charles and Chemung, Ill., and Ingersoll, Ont., Can.

Of special interest to those who keep in touch with the world's progress in matters musical is an exhibit situated near main entrance of Liberal Arts Building. Automatic pianos are shown which play with exact expression, as well as cabinets with which any one can play any piano correctly and control expression. Roth & Engelhardt of 2 East 47th Street, N. Y., are the exhibitors and inventors. This firm makes a greater variety of piano-playing devices than are produced by all other makers in the civilized world. They also make 15 per cent. of all piano actions sold in America.

The Jury of Awards decided that Roth & Engelhardt were entitled to the Highest Award. a Gold Medal, on the Harmonist and Peerless Automatic Pianos and Piano Players. This exhibit received unusual attention from those interested in matters musical, not only because of the variety of piano-playing devices and automatic pianos, but particularly because of the progress shown in simplification of mechanism without detracting from results.

Those who admire the scintillation of rich cut glass ware will find the exhibit of the Ouaker City Cut Glass Company, at Philadelphia, in the Varied Industries Building, a veritable world of delight. This company produces the finest cut glass in the world, which fact is testified to by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, which yesterday awarded the Quaker City Cut Glass Company a Grapd Prize for superior excellence.

To either the comoisseur or the seeker after sights, this prize winning exhibit is one of the most important and interesting in the entire Exposition. STAR SAFETY RAZORS
Get Gold Medal.
The gold medal awarded Star Safety Razors is a well-deserved honor to Kampfe Bros. 8
Reade, St., New York, the famous makers of these ideal and indispensable devices for shaving with ease, safety and pleasure. Klefer Filters Receive Grand Prize

The unquestioned superiority of Karl Kiefer Multiple Perfection Beer, Wine, Whiskey and Chemical Filters, exhibited in Agricultural Building, have received official recognition—a grand prize exclusively for filters having been awarded the manufacturers, Rheinstrom Bros., Cincinnati.

H. J. Heinz Co. are awarded at the World's Fair the grand prize for the excellence of their 57 varieties of pickles and food products. They also received the grand prize for industrial betterment work among employees.

The standard deta transfer Tree.

The grand prize for adding machines has been awarded the Standard Adding Machine over all competitors for simplicity, speed, accuracy, durability, ease of operation, capacity and visible work. The verdict of the jury which made an exhaustive investigation was endorsed by both department and superior juries. The Union Steam Pump Co., Battle Creek, Mich., an exhibit of "The Great Buraham in its various phases. The only pump made bearing flat-faced valves with M-inch clearance, which will not short stroke nor injure from load to no load. Horizontal and vertical for air, vacuum and liquid. The Werld's Hest Inks.

The Sigmund Ullman Co., New York, has been awarded a Gold Medal at the St. Louis Exposition for the excellence of their Doubletone Inks. This firm is the inventor and sole manufacturer of these inks, which have given a new impetus to the art of printing throughout the entire world.

Seven Grand Prizes.

The Singer Manufacturing Co. received seven grand prizes and seven gold medals for sewing machines for family use, especially their latest production, machine No. 85, the principle lockstitch machine in the "Power" Steel Cables Took Grand Prize. As a fitting climax to the innumerable expressions of admiration made by disitors regarding the unique and beautifu! exhibit of the Broderick & Bascom Rope Co., St. Louis, this company was yesterday awarded Grand Prize at the World's Fair for the superior quality of its power wire ropes and cables and for the skill and artistic ability displayed in installing its exhibit. The products of the house of Broderick & Bascom have invariably given such wear and service that this company now supplies the largest corporations, traction companies, etc., in America. lightest running lockstitch machine in the world, and for the greatest progress and the most recent developments in sewing machines for manufacturers' purposes; also for emproidery, laces, tapestry and trimmings made on Singer sewing machines. These awards are on 202 entries of Singer sewing machines in 14 groups in the Department of Manufactures, coyering every form of manufacture in which stitching processes are used as well as the widest range of domestic and embroidery work.

Gold Medal Goes to Philadelphia J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphis were awarded the Gold Medal for the artistic design, quality of material, skill of workmanship and literary excellence of their books and publications. Established in 1702, this firm is one of a very few which conduct every process of book making under one roof.

The Gold Medal awarded the Hutchison Acoustic Company of New York, manufacturers of the Acousticon, to enable the deaf to hear—the Mussacon, for the correction ocatarrhal deafness, is a fitting tribute to the exhibition, which has perhaps attracted more attention from the general public than any exhibit in the Electrical Palace.

The inventor of these instruments was presented with a magnificent gold medal, apprepriately inscribed, by her Majesty, the Qu'en, in 1902.

A most interesting sight of the Fair has been the deaf and dumb children being taught to speak and hear by means of these wonderful instruments.

A tug of war, a novel tug of war to determine the strength and workmanehip of a pair of trousers, took place in the Manufactures Building. A previous tug at the Stadium between two teams of five men each had falled to either tear the fabric or rip the seam of a pair of Sweet, Orr & Co. strousers. To convince themselves that this was so, the entire jury constituted themselves a tug of war team in the Sweet, Orr & Co. booth and pulled until they were exhausted. They then uganimously voted Sweet, Orr & Co., the world's greatest manufacturers of union-made overalls and trousers, the grand prize, the highest award for excellence of workmanship, style and durability.

WHAT HELPS THE OPTICIANS And Why There Are So Many of Them, as Set Forth by a Man Who Wears Glasses.

"Before I ever wore glasses," said a man who now does wear them, "I used to wonder how all the opticians made a living, there were so many of them. It seemed to me that if all creation was blind it wouldn't be enough to supply them all with business. But now I know.
"When I first put on glasses I said to

myself, 'Well, that's done. I've got my glasses'; and I supposed that's all there was to it. I thought that in five or ten years or so I'd get my eyes examined over again and maybe have to buy another pair, but that in the meantime I should be under no further expense.

"But as a matter of fact I smashed my first pair of glasses the day after I got them, and I break my glasses on an average now about seventeen times a year. I had thought that my optician and I would be comparative strangers, I should see him so seddom; but actually I see him often. "I am a regular customer, and instead of being comparative strangers we are really well acquainted and friends. I certainly couldn't get along without him, and I don't suppose he could get along without me.

"And that accounts for the optician's pros-"And that accounts for the optician's pros-perity. It isn't the original number of glasses he sells, but it is the number of the renewals and repairs he makes that keeps him going and makes him rich: and when I look at it in this light and reflect that while perhaps not more than one person in ten wears glasses, yet in effect his customers number more than all creation, why, my wonden is not that there are so many opticians, but that there are not more."

has taught school every year since 1855, excepting three years spent in the civil war. He has taught continuously in Kansas for thirty-two years, and most of the time he thirty-two years, and most of the time he has had charge of a country school.

Many of the pupils every year are younger than his own grandchildren, but he has the youngest heart of them all. What with his wages and other earnings he has managed to buy a fine farm, and at 70 years of age he is still following his profession.